To-Day's Appointments.

The Queen holds a Court—Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales guest at Dinner of East African Dinner Club—Hotel Cecil, London. 8.

Sir William Jowitt at Socialist Meeting—Preston.

Mr. George Lansbury at Indian Meeting—Free Trade Hall, Manchester.

Annual Conference of Urban District Councils of England and Wales—Llandrindod Wells.

League of Nations—Annual Meeting of the Council—Brighton.

Leeds Conservative Association—Annual Meeting—Conservative Club, South Parade, 8.

Don Valley Conservative Association—Annual Meeting—Doncaster, 3.15.

Nicomstead Downe opens new Medical Baths—Scarborough. 3.30.

West Riding Insurance Committee, Wakefield, 2.

University of Durham Union Society Debate—Miners' Hall, Durham, 8.15.

Leeds University Students present "Rag Ragout"—Little Theatre, 7.30.

Harrogate Symphony Concert, Royal Hall, 8.

Company Meetings—Argentine Estates of Bovril, 160, Old Street, E.C., 3; Globe (International), 108, Clerkenwell Road, 5; Gramophone Co., 4, Southampton Row, 12.30; Hughes Bronze and Brass, Caxton Hall, 3.30; Wallarah Coal, 76, Billiter Buildings, 12; Allen (Edgar) and Co., Sheffield, 2.15.

Golf—Open Meetings at Sand Moor (Leeds), Keighley, and Morecambe.

Cricket—Northants v. Yorkshire at Northampton, 11.30; Lancashire v. Leicestershire at Liverpool, 11.30.

Racing—Newcastle and Brighton.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Light, variable winds; fair; rather warm.

TIMES FOR LIGHTING MOTOR CARS AND OTHER VEHICLES.

The time for lighting motor vehicles and cyclists' lamps varies in different places in accordance with the local latitude and longitude, being in each case one hour after sunset. Though the Summer Time Act does not affect astronomical time or the hours of sunset, the adoption of one hour on watches and clocks during the summer months makes it necessary to add one hour to our usual table, and the following are the clock times for lighting up to-night in the towns mentioned.

Greenwh 10.19	Hull 10.33	Peterboro 10.26	
Harrow ... 10.48	Lancaster. 10.46	Plymouth .. 10.40	
Berwick 10.56	Leeds 10.41	Southport. 10.45	
Carlisle ... 10.53	Lincoln ... 10.31	Stockton. 10.42	
Durham ... 10.44	Newcastle 10.47	York 10.39	

For the lighting of ordinary vehicles the same times must be observed.

The time of sunrise at Greenwich to-day is 4.46.

** Notices of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and In Memoriams, also Notices of Thanks, are charged for at the rate of 1s. 6d. per line. They must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

N.B.—Such Notices cannot in any circumstances be accepted per Telephone.

Births.

BOWMAN.—June 25, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. BOWMAN, the Ledge, Elmete Avenue, Roundhay, the gift of a daughter.

GLASIER.—June 21, Winterton, to Mr. and Mrs. GLASIER, Winterton, Scunthorpe—a daughter.

WILSON.—June 26, at Helmsleigh, Lotherdale, to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Wilson—a daughter.

Marriages.

WEBSTER—CHAPPELL.—June 25, at Buxton Road Wesleyan Church, Huddersfield, by the Rev. G. Bramwell Evens, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Hardcastle, WILLIAM WEBSTER, of Lincoln, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. WEBSTER, of The Limes, Earlsheaton, to IRENE CHAPPELL, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. MALE, of Altrincham and Blackburn, formerly of Dewsbury, "Thornleigh," Shaw Lane, Headingley, Leeds, and "Cliffholme," Marine Drive, Bridlington. c.

SILVER WEDDING.

ODDIE—MALE.—June 27, 1904, at St. Silas's Church, Blackburn, by the Rev. E. J. BAILEY, WILLIAM MUIR ODDIE, 5th son of the late Alderman Oddie, J.P., of Blackburn, to FLORENCE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. MALE, of Altrincham and Blackburn, formerly of Dewsbury. Residence, "Thornleigh," Shaw Lane, Headingley, Leeds, and "Cliffholme," Marine Drive, Bridlington. c.

Deaths.

CORDINGLEY.—June 25, 1929, at 70, Portchester Road, Bournemouth, in her 80th year, LUCY JANE CORDINGLEY, widow of John Cordingley, Bradford.—Funeral service at St. Augustine's Church, Bournemouth, 9.30 a.m. (to-morrow (Friday)), afterwards at Crematorium, Woking, 2 p.m.

PICKERING.—June 25, 1929, at his residence, 12, Carlton Street, Halifax, in his 74th year, RICHARD PICKERING, dearly loved husband of Sarah.—Interment (Friday), 2.30 p.m., at Salt Cemetery. Friends leaving his home at 1.50 p.m. for service at Hale Trinity Church, Halifax.

PEARMAN.—June 25, at Stud Farm, Sandal, aged 56 years, ELLEN HENRY PEARMAN (Horse Dealer).—Interment, Wakefield Cemetery, to-morrow (Friday), 3 p.m.

PRESTON.—June 26, at Elliot House, 5, Priestthorpe Road, Bingley, MARY ELLEN, dearly loved wife of Richard Webster PRESTON.—Service at Bingley Parish Church, to-morrow (Friday), prior to interment at Bingley Cemetery. Friends please accept this the only intimation.

ROLFFSEN.—June 22, at Bournemouth, HARRIET WILHELMINE ROLFFSEN, surviving daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Rolffsen, of Bradford and Harrogate.—The interment will take place at Undercliffe Cemetery, Bradford, to-morrow (Friday), June 28, at 3 p.m.

SYKES.—June 24, ARTHUR SYKES, Ladywood Cottage, Roundhay, Leeds.—Service at St. John's Church, Roundhay, to-morrow (Thursday), June 27, 11.45.

TOWLER.—June 25, at Carlrose, Davenport Avenue, Heaton, ETHEL MARIAN, elder daughter of the late John T. and Marion TOWLER.—Service at Heaton Parish Church to-morrow (Friday), 11.30 a.m.

WILSON.—June 24, at Grange, aged 59, GERTRUDE, beloved wife of B. P. WILSON.—Interment on Friday (Thursday), June 27, at Windermere, leaving Regent House, Windermere, at 2.30. No mourning only flowers.

From MR. JAMES SENIOR and Family.—To all those many relatives, friends, and neighbours who have so kindly expressed their sympathy in their great sorrow, through this our time of sorrow and grief, we render our grateful thanks.—To those who have sent flowers or so kindly helped us in so many ways in our sorrow and sickness, we thank you all, we are not unmindful of your kindness, but are deeply grateful.—118, Fagley Road, Bradford.

FUNERALS. Tel. 20417. Day or Night. Buckton LEEUS UNDERTAKERS, 50a, Albion St.

HIGH BOOK PRICES.

£840 for Galsworthy Books that Cost £15.

(From Our London Correspondent.)

FLEET STREET, Wednesday.

Mr. John Galsworthy will be glad, no doubt, with amazement at the scramble in the auction rooms for first-edition copies of his early works. Thirty-two years ago, when he began to write under the pseudonym of "John Sinjohn," his first book, "From the Four Winds," was published in a small edition at about six shillings. At Sotheby's to-day a copy fetched £153, while £210 was paid for another book, "Jocelyn," and £155 for a copy of "A Man of Devon."

These were his earliest books, and two of them were never reprinted. The complete collection of his novels, plays, poems, and essays sold to-day realised £840. The original published price of the whole set was about £15.

In the same sale there were a couple of Sir James Barrie's early books belonging to Mr. Edwin Sykes, of Huddersfield. One was a first-edition copy of "A Window in Thrums," accompanied by an autograph letter from the author. It realised £145, and another letter went with a copy of "My Lady Nicotine," which brought £85.

Mr. Gabriel Wells, of New York, paid £310 for a copy of the French edition of Oscar Wilde's "Salome," which the author had inscribed and presented to Mr. Bernard Shaw, and a copy of "The Ballad of Reading Gaol," with an autograph letter to Robert Buchanan, went to Mr. Sawyer for £170. There were high prices also for Shaw first-editions. "Cashel Byron's Profession" (which he has himself described as a "rotten novel") reaching £169, "Widowers' Houses" £155, and "The Doctor's Dilemma" £105.

A fine copy of the first edition of Hardy's "Far From the Madding Crowd" realised £210 at Hodgson's saleroom. "The Return of the Native" £125, and "The Trumpet Major" £110. In the same room, Brontë items fetched good prices—"Villette" £40, "Shirley" £26, and "The Professor" £25. All these copies contained the publisher's catalogue at the end.

The Yorkshire Post

TELEPHONES:
LEEDS ..... 20401 (15 lines).
LONDON..... Central 9693 (4 lines).

LEEDS, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1929.

The Statesmen's Conference.

"No soup," says a German proverb, "is eaten as hot as it is cooked." The statesmen who are called upon to complete the liquidation of war problems must certainly hope that the proverb will prove true in this connection, for the difficulties still facing them do not appear to lose anything of their intensity as the time for resolving them grows shorter. As so often in the past, one of the chief difficulties is French want of confidence, and various statements by men who are now in leading positions in the Socialist Government of Great Britain have certainly done little to relieve French uncertainty. Frenchmen examine German statements, such as those made in the Reichstag by the Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann, and the Socialist, Herr Breitscheid, with a new anxiety, because they suspect that Great Britain does not hold the balance equally and is therefore not available for the adjustment of difficulties. Herr Breitscheid, for example, declared on Monday that German Socialists "decline any further Control Commission in the Rhineland, and also demand the opening of the question of an advanced restoration to Germany of the Saar Basin. We know that therein we are at one with the demands of French Socialists *and of the English Labour party, which has now taken over the Government.*" It was not unnatural that Frenchmen should see in this assertion an indication that the British and German Governments are already agreed that the re-opening of the Saar question should be made a "sine qua non" of ratification of the Young scheme.

We think they are mistaken, for we doubt whether Mr. MacDonald's Government are particularly anxious to open this thorny question at once, and thus inevitably to lengthen the negotiations at the Statesmen's Conference for consideration of the Young scheme. As a matter of fact, even the German Centrist speaker, Herr Ulitzka, pointed out that the ultimate fate of the Saar population must be left to their own decision, as the Treaty of Versailles provides. But Mr. MacDonald's unfortunate inclusion of the Saar in "Minority questions" taken in association with Herr Breitscheid's speech, may well have produced uneasiness in Paris, and certainly cannot have facilitated M. Poincaré's difficult task in steering both the ratification of the Debt agreements and that of the Young plan eventually through a Chamber where he has a fluctuating, and sometimes a very narrow, majority. In his speech to the Reichstag, Dr. Stresemann made matters not less difficult for M. Poincaré by the very definite form in which he refused to consider any Commission of Control or of "Conciliation," as M. Paul-Boncour arranged for it to be called, in the Rhineland after evacuation. "We have no intention," he said, "of diminishing the importance of the Locarno Treaties, and we are ready to permit the whole negotiations to collapse upon this question if any attempt is made again to establish a Permanent Commission in the Rhineland." This question of the Permanent Commission has recurred regularly whenever evacuation has been under discussion. The object, of course, is to establish any infraction of the demilitarised zone. M. Paul-Boncour got it called a Commission of Conciliation, on the lines of the Conciliation Commissions provided in the Locarno Treaties, and it is urged that such a Commission established in Luxembourg, would usually be able to settle minor disputes without reference to the League, and therefore without disquieting publicity. But Germans only see in it a fresh instrument of surveillance, and assert that as the Young scheme withdraws all Allied control in Germany the Control Commission should also vanish. They do not appear to object altogether to a non-resident Commission, and it may be convenient to recall that the League Council, on December 11, 1926, adopted a motion that Article 213 of the Peace Treaty "does not provide in the demilitarised Rhine zone, any more than elsewhere, for any special control by local standing and permanent groups." No such groups were to be set up "except by Convention between the Governments concerned."

An even greater difficulty for the French Government arises from the financial considerations. The military occupation is still regarded as the sole existing guarantee for reparations payments, and therefore there are many Deputies who hold strongly, and newspapers which claim loudly, that the troops should not be withdrawn until the Young scheme has been ratified and at least a portion of the German reparations debt commercialised in the form of a loan, to be floated on French behalf, on the international markets. M. Poincaré's desire has been to get the Statesmen's Conference over and the scheme ratified during the first part of July, so that he can then ask the French Chamber to ratify the French and American Debt agreements on the ground that the Young scheme guarantees payments to France. But difficulties have arisen regarding the place of meeting of the statesmen. M. Poincaré is not at all anxious that it should take place in London under Mr. MacDonald's presidency. Again, the reasons are not far to seek, though they may do Mr. MacDonald less than justice. It is now considered probable that the Conference cannot have been ended, and possibly not even begun, before the French Government are compelled to ask for ratification of the debt agreements, especially that with the United States. After the explanations which M. Poincaré gave on Tuesday it appears more probable than before that this ratification will be it was regarded by many as merely provided by the Chamber. He made the point that, despite French protests, the British Government have insisted that if France pays £80,000,000 to the United States on August 1—as she must do if the Mellon-Bérenger funding agreement is not ratified—under the agreement of 1924 a proportional cash payment must also be made to Great Britain. It is perhaps a nice point whether the "pari passu" war debts agreement of 1924 could really be made to apply to payments for stocks left in France by the American armies, but M. Poincaré was doubtless right in assuming that Mr. Churchill's claim would be stoutly upheld by his successor. The position of M. Poincaré's Government, however, if he has to give way not only upon ratification of the debt agreements before ratification of the Young scheme, but also upon the Rhineland question of Control, may well prove difficult.

Telephony de Luxe.

Unfortunate people who have spent half-an-hour in a telephone box and emerged footsore to the bad and with nothing achieved, will agree with Sir Robert Donald's recent comments on the English telephone service. In Leeds and many other towns there is the safe, "number first and pennies last" system, under which, though the half-hour be wasted the pennies are not lost. But in London, and other towns, it is possible for the most careful and busy person to squander both time and money in a telephone kiosk, despite the firmest intentions to to neither. There may be bureaucratic retorts to this statement—such as "Please read thoroughly all the regulations to ensure efficient service," and "All complaints must be addressed to the Controller in writing"; yet it can quickly be shown how entirely blameless is the unhappy victim. Two pennies are inserted. "Number, please?" press button "A" (click go the pennies ready to recall)—"is that Mr. "Paddington 1540." "Hullo"—Everbright?" "This is Paddington 1940." And there it is. One returns to the Exchange, and if one gets the right number all is well, but what usually happens is "Number engaged" or "No reply." Then one tries to get Mr. E. at another address, and the same thing happens again—after which repeated conversations with the operator only lead to "I'll put you through to the Supervisor," followed by "The Supervisor is engaged." Renewed efforts may well prove luck lead to the arrival, a week later, of a most neatly typed letter—armed with references—saying, "Arrangements have been made for the fee paid to be refunded and stamps to the value of 2d. are enclosed herewith." Such is one of the delights of the new system. "Press button 'B' and insert coins—I did not hear them go in" is another little snag when one is in a hurry. But much the worst fault of the British telephone is noise. There is no chance to get used to it, because the whole range of audible frequencies is represented—someone may be grinning a horse or running a motor boat at the other end—you never know your luck.

Cross the Atlantic, and you find a delightful contrast. The Canadian looks upon the telephone as the primary means of communication, to be used in place of letters, postcards or telegrams whenever possible. The "bulle-girl" of the West often seems much less formal and business-like than her British equivalent, but she puts you through — and puts you through quickly. Then there is none of the curious suspicion at the receiving end of the line often met with in this country. "Who is it speaking, and with reference to what?" are queries frequent but seldom necessary. If calls are sometimes superfluous they cost less money in wasted time than long questionings whenever the telephone bell rings. In the land where a junior's time is worth 3s. or 4s. an hour one does not have to repeat one's business to a variety of stenographers and secretaries. In small Canadian towns it is quite usual to arrange over the telephone all sorts of important business deals without any confirmation in writing. The cautious executive's hair may stand on end at the thought of the legal difficulties there would be if differences of opinion arose—but it can only be said that the Canadian treats to cold storage rarely gets let down. The telephone habit saves much opening of letters and filling of waste-paper baskets. The great principle, which is the corner-stone of American business, is applied to the telephone business as much as to other enterprises. Make a commodity cheap and attractive, and the public will buy it. Don't let the subscriber feel he is spending money every time he uses the telephone—give him an unlimited call. What you lose on the swings you gain with interest on the roundabouts. And—advertise. The telephone is far superior to most additions to the household of an equivalent price, yet in these islands it receives practically no publicity. Perhaps—if its improvements equal the claims made—the new one-hundred instrument now being introduced in great Britain will make the 'phone more popular. Cannot some more of us give the service a trial, remembering that, with a telephone, we have—in the words of an American advertisement—the world at our finger-tips!

Milk for School Children.

The scheme which was approved by the Leeds Education Committee yesterday for ensuring that school children, or as many of them as care for it, shall have a supply of milk daily, will have the general sympathy of those who look below the surface of such activities. There was a time—not very long ago—when such a term as "milk-sop" was the uttermost expression of contempt, especially for a boy, though the girl of to-day would resent such an epithet as any boy the implications which then attached to the word. Probably when the farmers made the country ring with their "slogan" "Drink more milk," clever advertising of the collective sort, and without more serious import on life than the diversions of the Mustard Eight Hours Convention, and, therefore, it may presumably be prepared to adopt the course suggested by Lord Gainford. The surest way of securing that their aspirations in regard to a reduction of hours are permanently accomplished would be by improving the conditions of the miners in Belgium, Germany, and Poland; for though the hours worked in the Continental mines do not, perhaps, differ very greatly from those existing in this country, wages are much lower, and it is impossible to divorce hours of work from rates of pay.

E.C.U. and Anglo-Catholics.

To-morrow the English Church Union and the Anglo-Catholic Congress Committee are holding joint meetings at the Albert Hall to demonstrate unity in the Catholic party in the Church of England and its determination to make its influence as great as possible. The general subject of the meetings is the limits of endurance. In the afternoon speakers will discuss reunion and assert the Catholic claims of the Church. In the evening the subject is to be justice all round. Lord Halifax is to speak in the afternoon—a marvellous undertaking for a man ninety-first year. The Earl of Shaftesbury will be the Chairman, and the other speakers will be Dr. Whitney, Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge, and Dr. Pass, Principal of the Chichester Theological College. For the evening meeting every seat has been sold.

Relics of Restoration.

Ornamental and other stonework from the Houses of Parliament removed as a result of restoration are to be sold by auction on Friday and are on view to-day and to-morrow at the foot of the Victoria Tower. Liability for about 123 lots of decorated and plain fragments which have utilitarian as well as sentimental value; for if artistically handled, they can be used for making bird baths and for a variety of purposes.

The Houses of Parliament were erected between 1840 and 1860 of stone being a magnesium limestone from Anston, in Yorkshire. In spite of the care exercised in its selection, a liability to develop "cents" was observed before the structure was completed, and this has now made an elaborate course of "hand-picking" necessary. I am told that the restoration of the central tower, now surrounded by scaffolding, may take twenty years to complete.

Printing in England and America.

The First Edition Club, which lives in a delightful Adam house in Bedford Square, is giving connoisseurs a chance to compare the best in modern English and American printing. The Club has on exhibition fifty "books of the year," English and American, chosen respectively by a jury of its members and a corresponding jury in the American Institute of Graphic Arts. On the whole, England emerges well from the comparison. There were English books displayed, published at the ordinary way of commerce, which at prices as low as 2s. 6d. and 6s. were excellent in binding, printing, and design. The Oxford and Cambridge University Presses and the Nonesuch Press made a particularly brave show. The superb volume of the rights and privileges included freedom from arrest and the stipulation that the most favourable construction should be put upon all Their powers, rights, and privileges, there was loud applause from the Government Back Benches. Some of the new Members apparently have yet to learn that the privilege of freedom from arrest has been curtailed since the days of George II., when bankrupts and peculating contractors sought in the House of Commons immunity from bailiffs and tipstaffs.

The Commons then proceeded to the swearing-in of Members, the Speaker himself leading the way. The occupants of the Treasury Bench followed, and Mr. MacDonald, the first to take the oath, set the example by succeeding Scotsmen by swearing in the Scottish manner, with his right hand upraised palm outwards. The First Opposition Bench came next, and Mr. Churchill showed how even the most experienced Parliamentarian may lose himself in the intricacies of Parliamentary procedure. First he forgot to sign the roll, and had to be called back to fulfil the omission. Then he forgot to enter his constituency, and had to be called back a second time. Mr. A M. Samuel was the first professing Jew to take the oath, and, departing from his usual custom, brought a silk hat into the House specially for the occasion. Sir Herbert Samuel contented himself with a bowler, and other Back-benchers of the Jewish faith followed suit. The Speaker's ruling that Members of the Front Opposition Bench should be followed by Privy Councillors and ex-Ministers gave Mr. Lloyd George precedence of other private Members, and he was followed immediately by Sir John Simon.

When the Liberal ex-Ministers and Privy Councillors were being called, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, "Father of the House," was wheeled in a bath chair by Mr. Jack Jones, of Silvertown, and took the oath and signed the roll. The Liberals who had not the distinction of being Privy Councillors had to wait long for their turn; for the Speaker endeavoured to give precedence to the parties according to their numerical strength in the House. After taking the oath and signing the roll, each Member was introduced to the Speaker and shook hands. The Speaker, true to his promise, had a word of welcome to everyone, had a word and a smile for each. Hereafter he will be expected to recognise them all, and to call their names unerringly when they wish to speak. A circle of friends so wide has its responsibilities—and its drawbacks.

LONDON NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

FLEET STREET, Wednesday night.

Rhineland Evacuation.

Mr. MacDonald's Government, I have reason to believe, is insisting very strongly upon the necessity that evacuation of the Rhineland by the Allied forces shall take place before September 1, when the Dawes Plan, with its provision for German payments on account of troop-maintenance, ceases to operate. It is, doubtless, hardly to be expected that every last man and gun will be out by the stated day; but the British Government are determined that the process of evacuation shall by that date have well progressed. The French objection is well known. The French argue that until that part of German payments secured to France on account of reparations by the Young Scheme is "commercialised" and a loan floated, France has no more guarantee than before for eventual payments.

Thus the situation is that while Germany makes ratification of the Young Scheme rigidly conditional on evacuation, France makes ratification conditional on the successful floating of a loan which depends on the ratification of the scheme. Mr. MacDonald or his vicegerent, Mr. Henderson, will have somehow to reconcile the two points of view. The question arises whether the present French Government would survive a complete surrender to the German view on this point.

Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The Cabinet at its meeting to-day had under consideration a wide range of subjects, a number of which will be mentioned in the King's Speech next Tuesday. The proposals which Mr. J. H. Thomas will make for dealing with unemployment are anxiously awaited. The Lord Privy Seal, or Minister of Employment, as he is now more generally called, has had conferences to-day with Ministerial colleagues outside the Cabinet. In this connection the Cabinet has had before it the question of increasing the statutory amount of borrowing for the Unemployment Insurance Fund, a matter in which the taxpayer may ultimately have to take a painful interest if, as is expected, the existing indebtedness of the Fund is increased.

The question of employment also enters into any decision which the Cabinet may reach with a view to redeeming the election pledges to the miners on working hours. Pressure of events may compel a much slower progress than the miners may relish. The Government are fully conscious of risks the closing of uneconomic pits and decides for shorter hours, it is not likely to propose the seven hours day immediately.

Trotsky Barred.

It was stated in well-informed Parliamentary circles to-night that Trotsky will not be permitted to come to this country. That was one of the results of to-day's prolonged deliberations by the Cabinet. A prominent Socialist politician said rather unfeelingly to-night that the Russian exile's health was probably not as bad as he professed. In any case, he pointed out, there were other places on the Continent open to him where he could get excellent medical advice and a health cure. No doubt the Cabinet has come to its decision for the sake of Stalin, the present ruler of Soviet Russia. It might, so the argument runs, act as a check to the resumption of diplomatic relations if this country were to show any hospitality at this moment to the man, the organiser of the Red Army, whom the people at present in power in Moscow have sent into exile.

There are other valid reasons for refusing a British visa to Trotsky. But a section of the Liberals will probably raise a protest against the action of the Cabinet in the interests of our "sacred right of asylum for political refugees." I should not be greatly surprised if they remind the present Secretary of State for India that he was Wedgwood Benn, of a very eloquent speech on the subject which he made in the days when he was still a member of the Liberal party.

Mr. Dunnico's New Post.

The Rev. Herbert Dunnico, who will be proposed to the House on Tuesday next as Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means (Deputy Deputy Speaker, as it were), with Mr. Robert Young as Chairman and Deputy Speaker, will be the first minister of religion to occupy that position. I have commented on the fact that an exceptionally large number of Members of the Government belong to prolific families. It is the case with Mr. Dunnico. He is the eldest of the nine children of a Lancashire miner. During the Prayer Book controversy he stood up for the spiritual autonomy of the Church of England. But he was still under the control of greyhound racing and, more important, he differed from the majority of his party over the late Government's action in sending the Expeditionary Force to Shanghai.

It is the custom for the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means to wear evening dress at dinner when presiding over the House. But earlier in the day Mr. Dunnico will wear his ministerial attire. The salary attached to the post of Deputy Chairman is £1,000 a year, whereas the Chairman, Mr. Young, receives £2,500. Mr. Dunnico is an ex-Footballer, and as President of the Ilford Football Club, the holders of the Amateur Cup, he accompanied that team on its German tour at Easter.

Lord Gainford's Statement.

The suggestion made by Lord Gainford that the Government and miners' leaders should concentrate on securing the "hours of work and rates of pay were brought by international agreement into some position of parity," rather than by an attempt to repeal the Eight Hours Act, offers the Government and the miners' representatives a means of "saving their faces." They have pledged themselves to a policy of shorter hours, but they cannot be blind to the danger that any disturbance of the industry at the present juncture would mean the loss of our export trade, which has been good ever since during the last few months after two years of enormous sacrifice, and the wrecking of the prospects of a steady improvement in trade. The world demand for fuel is undoubtedly expanding; but an upheaval in the mining industry would simply mean that the "whole of the increase in the world consumption of coal would be secured by our competitors.

The Government has announced its intention of ratifying the Washington Eight Hours Convention, and, therefore, it may presumably be prepared to adopt the course suggested by Lord Gainford. The surest way of securing that their aspirations in regard to a reduction of hours are permanently accomplished would be by improving the conditions of the miners in Belgium, Germany, and Poland; for though the hours worked in the Continental mines do not, perhaps, differ very greatly from those existing in this country, wages are much lower, and it is impossible to divorce hours of work from rates of pay.

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Printing in England and America.

The First Edition Club, which lives in a delightful Adam house in Bedford Square, is giving connoisseurs a chance to compare the best in modern English and American printing. The Club has on exhibition fifty "books of the year," English and American, chosen respectively by a jury of its members and a corresponding jury in the American Institute of Graphic Arts. On the whole, England emerges well from the comparison. There were English books displayed, published in the ordinary way of commerce, which at prices as low as 2s. 6d. and 6s. were excellent in binding, printing, and design. The Oxford and Cambridge University Presses and the Nonesuch Press made a particularly brave show. The superb volume of the rights and privileges included freedom from arrest and the stipulation that the most favourable construction should be put upon all Their powers, rights, and privileges, there was loud applause from the Government Back Benches. Some of the new Members apparently have yet to learn that the privilege of freedom from arrest has been curtailed since the days of George II., when bankrupts and peculating contractors sought in the House of Commons immunity from bailiffs and tipstaffs.

The Commons then proceeded to the swearing-in of Members, the Speaker himself leading the way. The occupants of the Treasury Bench followed, and Mr. MacDonald, the first to take the oath, set the example by succeeding Scotsmen by swearing in the Scottish manner, with his right hand upraised palm outwards. The First Opposition Bench came next, and Mr. Churchill showed how even the most experienced Parliamentarian may lose himself in the intricacies of Parliamentary procedure. First he forgot to sign the roll, and had to be called back to fulfil the omission. Then he forgot to enter his constituency, and had to be called back a second time. Mr. A M. Samuel was the first professing Jew to take the oath, and, departing from his usual custom, brought a silk hat into the House specially for the occasion. Sir Herbert Samuel contented himself with a bowler, and other Back-benchers of the Jewish faith followed suit. The Speaker's ruling that Members of the Front Opposition Bench should be followed by Privy Councillors and ex-Ministers gave Mr. Lloyd George precedence of other private Members, and he was followed immediately by Sir John Simon.

When the Liberal ex-Ministers and Privy Councillors were being called, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, "Father of the House," was wheeled in a bath chair by Mr. Jack Jones, of Silvertown, and took the oath and signed the roll. The Liberals who had not the distinction of being Privy Councillors had to wait long for their turn; for the Speaker endeavoured to give precedence to the parties according to their numerical strength in the House. After taking the oath and signing the roll, each Member was introduced to the Speaker and shook hands. The Speaker, true to his promise, had a word of welcome to everyone, had a word and a smile for each. Hereafter he will be expected to recognise them all, and to call their names unerringly when they wish to speak. A circle of friends so wide has its responsibilities—and its drawbacks.

COURT & PERSONAL.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Wednesday.

By command of the King, the Earl of Cromer, Lord Chamberlain, was in attendance at Victoria Railway Station upon the arrival of the King of Spain, and welcomed his Majesty to England on behalf of the King and Queen.

Madame Jadji Mischeff and his Excellency the Minister for Panama and Madame Arosemena Pereira had the honour of being received by the Queen to-day.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales received this morning on behalf of the King Sir Reginald Glancy upon relinquishing his appointment as Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

His Royal Highness subsequently received the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Mr. A. J. Chris Kerr, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Santiago, and the Hon. W. D. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Capt. J. P. D. Barbour, was present at Victoria Station this evening upon the arrival of the King of Spain.

His Royal Highness received this evening the Lord Clinton, Lord Warden of the Stannaries.

145, PICCADILLY, Wednesday.

The Duke of York received Mr. Percy Addison, Under Secretary for Tasmania, this morning.

The Duke and Duchess of York, attended by Lady Helen Graham and Mr. P. K. Hodgson, visited Harrow School this afternoon.

The Duke and Duchess of York, attended by Lady Helen Graham and Mr. P. K. Hodgson, were present at the inauguration of the centenary celebrations of King's College, London, yesterday afternoon.

The British Ambassador in Paris, Sir William Tyrrell, gave a dinner party last evening in honour of President Doumergue. Fenton.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, the Right Hon. Earl Russell, has appointed Mr. Aubrey Fenton to be his private secretary.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P., Secretary of State for War, has appointed Major A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.C., M.P., to be his Parliamentary private secretary.

Dr. Addison, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, has appointed Mr. George Dallas, M.P., to be his Parliamentary private secretary.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, has appointed Mr. Geo. Isaacs, M.P., to be his Parliamentary private secretary.

Mr. Winston Churchill was yesterday unanimously elected to succeed the late Viscount Haldane as Chancellor of the University of Bristol.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. D. Barbour, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Barbour, of Strathearne, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim, Ulster, and Miss Barbara Wood, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wood, of Fairstowe, Ilkley.

The engagement is announced and the wedding will take place shortly of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd Jones, M.A., Hon. C.F., eldest son of the Rev. Robert Lloyd Jones, Rector of Henegwlwy, Anglesey, and of Mrs. Lloyd Jones, and Josephine Margaret Rogerson, only daughter of the late Clement Mordecai Rogerson, M.D., of Clough Lodge, and of Mrs. Rogerson of 152, Halifax Old Road, Huddersfield.

MR. LEON M. LION.

French Honour for English Producer.

It was announced last night that Mr. Leon M. Lion, the actor and producer, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by the French Government.

The distinction was awarded on the recommendation of the French Ministry of Fine Arts for the work done by Mr. Lion in taking to Paris last year an English company, which appeared in Galsworthy's "Loyalties" and "Justice," at an international dramatic tournament.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

The King of Spain arrived at Victoria Station last night on a private visit to London. He was greeted by Princes Beatrice, his mother-in-law, the Prince of Wales, Prince George, and the Earl of Cromer representing the King. The King of Spain looked remarkably fit and well.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour, has agreed to receive a deputation from the London Trades Council on the subject of the importation of foreign musicians into this country.

SWEARING-IN OF MEMBERS.

Royal Confirmation of Speaker's Election.

A LARGE FAMILY.

(By Spectator.)

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday.

The long business of swearing in the Members of the new Parliament began in both Houses to-day. It should be a solemn occasion, but solemnity is impossible to maintain among several hundreds of human beings for five hours, except under barrack room discipline; and as Parliamentary discipline is very different from this, no attempt at such solemnity was made. Members chatted together and exchanged banter throughout in the subdued manner characteristic of the Englishman in public. Yet the occasion did not lack either history, interest or a certain informal dignity... Every one wore an expression of becoming gravity during the actual swearing, and no one who has read accounts of the traditional scenes could watch the varying forms of taking the oath—Jews covering their heads, Quakers and others making affirmation—without being reminded of the long struggle for religious emancipation.

The sitting began, as did the sitting of yesterday, with the appearance of Black Rod to request the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords. The Commons elected their Speaker yesterday, but the election had not yet received the approval of the Sovereign; and the Speaker-elect, in token of his probation, occupied the Chair wearing a bob-wig and without his gown. This attired he obeyed Black Rod's summons, following the Sergeant-at-Arms, who, in further token that the Speaker-elect had not yet been confirmed in his office, bore the mace in the crook of his arm. At the bar of the Lords Captain FitzRoy read the election, through the Clerk of the Commission, the approval of the King on his appointment; and in return claimed on behalf of the Commons a confirmation of all their ancient rights and privileges. These the Sovereign was graciously pleased to grant, and Captain FitzRoy returned. But now he was Speaker of the House and the Sergeant-at-Arms preceded him carrying the mace high on his shoulder to mark the fulfilment of his office. The Speaker did not immediately resume the Chair in the Commons, but passed through, bowing to the Chair, and returned wearing his full-bottomed wig and gown. The Commons was now properly constituted.

It is one of the polite fictions of Parliament that the Commons are never by any chance supposed to know what happens in the Lords. Therefore though most of the Members of the two Front Benches and many others had joined the procession of Lords to witness the approval of the Speaker, Mr. Speaker had to give a faithful report of all that had happened. The Commons mildly applauded his statement that he had secured all their ancient rights and privileges, but when he went on to say that their rights and privileges included freedom from arrest and the stipulation that the most favourable construction should be put upon all Their powers, rights, and privileges, there was loud applause from the Government Back Benches. Some of the new Members apparently have yet to learn that the privilege of freedom from arrest has been curtailed since the days of George II., when bankrupts and peculating contractors sought in the House of Commons immunity from bailiffs and tipstaffs.

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